ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

POLICE

OF THE

TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY

FOR THE YEAR 1910.

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BOMBAY
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No. $\frac{4677}{7}$ of 1911.

From

S. M. EDWARDES, Esq., I. C. S.,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay ;

To

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
Judicial Department, Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 22nd May 1911.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Police Report for the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1910.

2. In conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4075, dated the 14th January 1886, I forwarded the Report to the Chief Presidency Magistrate and beg to attach hereto for the information of Government a copy of letter No. 2131, dated the 20th May 1911, from that Officer.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 2131 of 1911.

From

A. H. S. ASTON, Esq.,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay ;

To

The COMMISSIONER of POLICE,
Bombay.

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court :
Bombay, 20th May 1911.

Sir,

I have the honour to return herewith, with thanks, your Annual Report on the working of the Bombay City Police for the year 1910, received with your letter No. 4591/7, dated the 19th instant. I have no remarks to offer thereon.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) A. H. S. ASTON,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

True copy.
S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

No. $\frac{4676}{7}$ OF 1911.

From

S. M. EDWARDES, ESQ., I. C. S.,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To

C. A. KINCAID, ESQ., I. C. S.,
Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department, Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 22nd May 1911.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the working of the Bombay City Police for the year 1910, together with the usual statements as appendices and the quinquennial statement F.

2. I was in charge of the office of Commissioner of Police throughout the year, the offices of Deputy Commissioner, C. I. D., and Deputy Commissioner being held, respectively, by Mr. F. H. Vincent and Mr. F. M. Gadney.

3. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the Police was 36,784 against 36,752 in 1909 and 40,824 in 1908. Including 14 cases pending from the previous year the total number of cases for disposal was 36,798. The net increase of 32 reported cases, by comparison with the figures for 1909, is arrived at by setting off a decline of 1,329 cases under class VI against a rise of 1,361 cases under classes I to V (I. P. C. cases).

Under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) there were 6,176 cases for disposal, including 8 pending from the year preceding, against 4,808 in 1909 and 4,799 in 1908.

Under class VI there were 30,622 cases for disposal, including 6 pending from the previous year, as compared with 31,945 in 1909 and 36,029 in 1908.

The increase of recorded crime was distributed throughout all parts of the Island, but was most noticeable in the C and E divisions. It is due to a variety of causes. In the first place the Police, particularly in the C division, have been taking up and investigating *suo motu* a considerable number of cases of Criminal Breach of Trust, which are of extremely common occurrence in the rich Native business quarter. Formerly it was customary for the Police to refer complaints of this character to a Magistrate, who either disposed of them himself or sent them for enquiry to the Police. In either case they appeared in the statistics separately as Magisterial cases and were not included in the statistics of crime dealt with direct by the Police. As these cases are frequently occurring, are cognizable offences and must, therefore, under the law be investigated by the Police, I think it desirable that the Police should enquire into them without pushing them in the first instance on to the shoulders of the Magistracy.

Secondly, during the hot weather and early part of the rains of 1910 there was a series of cases of theft and housebreaking committed by a large body of Bhamptas, who occupied six cháls in various parts of the city. These persons were rounded up by joint action on the part of the Divisional Superintendents; those against whom there was evidence were placed before the Courts and the rest were driven out of Bombay. Some of the same gang have recently been arrested by the Central Provinces Police. The D. division also started a crusade against a gang of Wagris, who had committed several cases of cheating, and successfully brought them to trial.

Thirdly, the registration of crime has improved, and particularly in the new stations of the A and E divisions. The E division under the re-organization scheme comprises a larger area than before, and two of its new sub-divisional stations have been working at full pressure for some months. This accounts almost entirely for the rise in Indian Penal Code cases, and throughout the other divisions there has been a distinct improvement in the registration of crime. This result is due to the supervision of the Divisional Superintendents coupled with frequent visits to the stations by the gazetted officers of the Force.

The decrease of cases under Class VI is due in the main to the prosecution of a smaller number of hawkers and squatters in the B and C divisions. Since the issue of Government Circular, Judicial Department, No. 3153, dated 4th June 1910, hawkers and squatters have been confined to certain streets and lanes, in which they were formerly not allowed to assemble, and the freedom thus granted to them coupled to some extent with the very small punishments inflicted by the Honorary Magistrates has obliged the Police to take up fewer cases. Fines of 4 annas and 8 annas, which are frequently imposed, have really no deterrent effect upon the confirmed hawker or old-established squatter.

The total number of excluded cases for the year 1910, was 282 against 806 in 1909 and 1,369 in 1908. Of these 182 fell under the Indian Penal Code and 100 under Class VI, against 191 and 615 respectively in 1909. Excluded cases are composed of (i) cases classified as false by either the Head Police Office or the Magistracy and (ii) cases in which investigation is refused in consequence of mistakes of law or fact or because the complaints are non-cognizable. The decrease is noteworthy and should be read in conjunction with the rise in registered Indian Penal Code cases and also with the large rise in undetected cases referred to in a later paragraph. I have little doubt that refusal to investigate has proceeded on more legal lines and that registration of cases has improved. Out of the 282 excluded cases 50 were declared to be false after being brought to trial, as compared with 57 and 22 in 1909 and 1908 respectively; the remainder were excluded before trial. In 32 cases compensation ranging from Rs. 7 to Rs. 50 was awarded to the accused by Magistrates under Section 553, Criminal Procedure Code.

During the year under report 36,267 Police cases under all classes were classified as true against 35,853 in 1909 and 39,386 in 1908. Of these 36,267 true cases, 33,699 resulted in conviction, which gives a percentage of 92·91 against 95·54 in 1909 and 96·28 in 1908.

Under the Indian Penal Code 5,776 cases were classed as true as compared with 4,552 cases in 1909 and 4,610 cases in 1908. Of these 3,594 ended in conviction, which gives a percentage of 62·22 against 76·05 in 1909 and 82·51 in 1908.

Of the 30,491 true cases under Class VI, 30,105 ended in conviction, which gives a percentage of 98·73 against 98·38 in 1909 and 98·11 in 1908.

4. True and false cases of all descriptions numbered 36,267 and 282 respectively as compared with 35,866 and 809 in 1909 and 39,386 and 1,369 in 1908. The proportion of true and false cases reported during 1910 was as follows:—

Cases reported	36,784
True cases	36,267
Excluded cases	282
Percentage of true cases	98·59
Percentage of excluded cases	00·76

5. The population of the City according to the Census of 1911 is 972,930 and the proportion of true crime to population works out to 1 to 26·82, compared with 1 to 27·26 in 1909 and 1 to 24·82 in 1908.

6. The proportion of true crime to each police unit stands at 14·50 against 14·89 in 1909 and 16·81 in 1908. The decrease of cases in Class VI operates to reduce this proportion.

Result of Trial by Classes.

7. *Class I.—Offences against the State, etc.*—In this class there were 45 cases for disposal, including one case pending from the previous year, out of which 34 cases resulted in conviction. In 1909 there were 42 such cases and in 1908, 60.

Class II.—Serious offences against the person.—Including one case pending from the preceding year there were 470 cases for disposal against 408 in 1909 and 377 in 1908. The increase is distributed chiefly under the following heads:—

	1909.	1910.
Murder	11	19
Attempt at Murder	5	12
Grievous Hurt	92	122
Kidnapping	33	46

Convictions were secured in 281 cases.

Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.—Including one case pending from the year previous, the Police dealt with 925 cases as compared with 607 in 1909 and 539 in 1908. The increase is chiefly noticeable under the head of lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, etc., for which the Bhamptas mentioned in paragraph 3 above were in some measure responsible. In reference to this form of crime I may mention that the practice of effecting entrance to upper storeys by means of clambering up the down-take pipes in sweepers' galis has obtruded itself upon the notice of the Divisional Police and is not unlikely to become more common. The system is one with which it is somewhat difficult to deal without a comprehensive beat-system. Of the total 925 cases, 344 ended in conviction.

Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.—In this category the Police dealt with 43 cases, against 46 in 1909 and 23 in 1908. Convictions were obtained in 22 cases.

Class V.—Minor offences against property.—In this class there were 4,693 cases for disposal, including 5 pending from the preceding year, against 3,705 in 1909 and 3,798 in 1908. The increase falls chiefly under the head of theft ordinary (serial No. 34) and criminal breach of trust (serial No. 35), to which reference has been made in a preceding paragraph. Convictions were obtained in 2,913 cases.

Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.—This class comprised 30,622 cases, including 6 pending cases, against 31,945 in 1909 and 36,029 in 1908.

Serious Crime.

8. During the year under report 31 cases of murder and attempt at murder occurred as compared with 16 cases in 1909. The results were 9 convictions, 4 acquittals; one case was declared false, two were classed as "mistake of fact" by the Magistracy; in one case the accused died in the lunatic cells of the Police Hospital before trial; 4 were undetected; and 10 remained to be finally disposed of at the close of the year. Out of 7 cases of culpable homicide, 4 ended in conviction and 2 in acquittal of the accused and one was pending at the close of the year. The Police received reports of 2 cases of infanticide, which were pending at the close of the year.

Sessions Cases and persons.

9. The Sessions Court tried 42 cases against 39 in 1909 and 58 in 1908. Of these 35 ended in conviction and 7 in acquittal. They involved in all 54 persons, of whom 43 were convicted and 11 were acquitted.

Undetected Cases.

10. At the close of the year 1910 the number of undetected cases was 1,812 against 906 in 1909 and 644 in 1908, thus raising the percentage of non-detection from 1·47 in 1908 and 2·46 in 1909 to 4·92 in 1910. The result is

mainly due to very careful supervision of the Undetected Crime Registers of the various police stations, and is closely connected with the fall in the number of excluded cases. The system introduced into the three new police stations obviates the chance of any registered case being lost sight of or failing to obtain final classification by direct order from the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner: and as regards the old stations the undetected crime registers of each division are submitted for scrutiny on a fixed day every month, and are seen by the Commissioner and both Deputy Commissioners, a definite order of classification being written on each case. This has obviated the chance of cases being lost sight of or of being allowed to stand unclassified until such time as they are lost in oblivion. We (the two Deputy Commissioners and the Commissioner) after scrutiny of these registers discovered a tendency on the part of the sectional police to continue month after month writing on an undetected case such pregnant sentences as "No trace yet; enquiries in progress"; and these perfunctory endorsements continued until such time as the cases had passed into the category of the forgotten. In consequence many cases escaped final absorption in the statistics of crime compiled annually by the Head Police Office. The present arrangements go far towards ensuring that each undetected case is finally classified and relegated to the realm of statistics after a suitable period, and towards keeping us in touch with the current of crime in various parts of the island.

11. I subjoin the usual statement of cases of suicide compiled by the Coroner of Bombay :—

	Europeans.		Native Christians.		Mahomedans.		Parsis.		Jews.		Hindus.		Grand Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Cases ...	4	...	3	...	15	4	13	1	1	1	32	20	68	26

During the year the Coroner held 364 inquests compared with 355 in 1909 and 438 in 1908. Eleven inquests were held on the corpses of Parsis.

In accordance with the directions contained in Government Resolution No. 5819, dated the 16th September 1902, the Police disposed of 171 cases of simple accidental deaths against 262 and 312 in 1909 and 1908 respectively.

12. During the year 1910, 295 cases were dealt with by the Police under the Abkari Act, as compared with 87 in 1909 and 51 in 1908. All except 8 of these cases ended in conviction, and the bulk of them fell under the head of the illicit sale and possession of cocaine. Under the Opium Act two cases were reported, both of which ended in conviction of the accused.

Persons in Police cases.

13. During the year under report 40,017 persons were arrested by the Police (excluding 23 arrested at the close of 1909) against 39,583 in 1909 and 44,054 in 1908. Of these 38,481 were convicted, giving a percentage of 96·16 as compared with 95·50 in 1909 and 94·56 in 1908.

Under Section 73 of the Bombay City Police Act the Commissioner of Police cancelled 3 bailbonds against 5 in 1909.

Under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) 5,055 persons were tried and 4,300 were convicted, giving a percentage of 85·06 as compared with 86·44 in 1909 and 89·56 in 1908.

Under class VI 34,724 persons were tried of whom 34,181 were convicted. This gives a percentage of 98·43 as compared with 95·79 and 95·06 in 1909 and 1908 respectively.

Direct Magisterial Cases.

14. The total number of cognizable Magisterial cases was 8,495 as compared with 8,861 and 6,733 in 1909 and 1908 respectively. Of these 7,808 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 91·91. The total number of persons involved in these cases was 8,666 of whom 7,851 were convicted.

The number of non-cognizable cases reported to the Magistrates direct was 10,970 as compared with 10,426 and 9,450 in 1909 and 1908, respectively, and with 7 cases pending from the preceding year the total number for disposal was 10,977. Of these cases 3,446 resulted in conviction. They involved in all 14,349 persons, of whom 3,720 were convicted.

The following table shows details of cognizable and non-cognizable crime for the years 1909 and 1910 :—

	1909.					1910.				
	Cognizable.			Non-cogniz able.	Total Crime.	Cognizable.			Non-cogniz-able.	Total Crime.
	Police.	Magis-terial.	Total.			Police.	Magis-terial.	Total.		
Abetment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I ...	42	1	43	39	82	44	1	45	60	105
„ II ...	407	42	449	1	450	469	67	536	1	537
„ III ...	607	4	611	3	614	924	4	928	1	929
„ IV ...	46	18	64	3,481	3,545	43	14	57	3,174	3,231
„ V	3,705	309	4,014	78	4,092	4,688	229	4,917	64	4,981
Total ...	4,807	374	5,181	3,602	8,783	6,168	315	6,433	3,300	9,733
Class VI ...	31,945	8,487	40,432	6,824	47,256	30,616	8,180	38,796	7,670	46,466
Grand Total ..	36,752	8,861	45,613	10,426	56,039	36,784	8,495	45,279	10,970	56,249

15. The following table shows the different religious divisions to which 63,032 offenders in both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belonged :—

Offence.	Religion.														Grand Total.
	Europeans.		Portuguese and Native Christians.		Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Parsis.		Others.		Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Cognizable ...	453	13	570	46	28,033	2,104	16,470	216	160	...	693	13	46,291	2,392	48,683
Non-cognizable ...	74	5	382	41	7,504	838	4,449	339	523	67	115	7	13,052	1,297	14,349
Total ...	527	18	955	87	36,437	2,942	19,919	555	674	67	808	20	59,343	3,689	63,032

Property stolen and recovered.

16. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in Police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 7,44,580 as compared with Rs. 3,28,497 in 1909 and Rs. 3,48,560 in 1908. The total value of property recovered amounted to Rs. 3,94,409 which gives a recovery percentage of 52·97 as compared with 38·69 in 1909 and 56·38 in 1908.

One of the most successful cases was worked by Mr. Vincent and the Crime branch of the C. I. D. under Inspectors Mahomed Hussein Taki and Faiz M. Taki in which property worth Rs. 1,32,820 was recovered out of stolen property valued at Rs. 1,39,407. This case was reported to Government in my No. 226/17, dated 9th January 1911.

This case has affected the figures given above to a certain extent. If we deduct the value of the property stolen and recovered in the Mahim burglary case, the total of stolen property amounts to Rs. 6,05,173 and the total property recovered to Rs. 2,61,589, which gives a recovery percentage of 43·22. Apart from this, however, the general result goes to show that the Police have registered the value of property stolen more correctly than they have done in the past.

Another case in which property valued at Rs. 20,000 was stolen by a servant was successfully worked by Superintendent Sanderson and the

police of the B division, all the property except some four hundred rupees' worth being recovered.

The Criminal Investigation Department.

17. The Criminal Investigation Department dealt direct during the year with 210 criminal cases, including 6 pending cases. Of these 6 ended in acquittal or discharge and 2 were withdrawn. The cases fall under the following main heads:—

Sedition (124-A), False information to a public servant, Counterfeit coining, Obscene literature, Kidnapping, Theft and housebreaking, Possession of stolen proporty, Cheating and cheating by personation, Criminal Breach of Trust, and Forgery. In addition to these the Department has successfully taken up cases under the Gambling Act, Arms Act, Explosives Act, Abkari Act, Vagrancy Act, and the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. In 13 cases absconding accused were arrested on behalf of the Mofussil Police and in numerous important cases assistance was rendered to the City Divisional Police.

In another direction the C. I. D. has also performed a great deal of work, viz., in connection with political matters, social and religious movements, and confidential enquiries of a delicate character. Among other duties now imposed upon the C. I. D. is the scrutiny of plays for the performance of which licenses are demanded by companies and private individuals. During the year the C. I. D. scrutinised 297 plays, rejecting 6 as objectionable and passing 7 after alteration as suggested by this office. This system adds considerably to the burden of work; but one has at least the satisfaction of knowing that plays are properly scrutinized before being placed on the boards. In old days the reports on plays were made by the Divisional Police; but the new system for various reasons strikes me as much more satisfactory.

Under the Press Act vigorous action was taken and resulted in the confiscation of 21,154 proscribed books during the year.

Three hundred and sixty-five incoming and outgoing steamers were watched by another branch of the Department.

In 44 cases assistance was rendered to the Mofussil Police and in one case property to the value of Rs. 4,000, forming part of a big burglary in Calcutta, was recovered in Bombay. To the Excise Department help was rendered on several occasions.

Detective arrangements were made at all important functions, particularly on the arrival of His Excellency Lord Hardinge and the departure of His Excellency Lord Minto, during the visit of His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Germany and during the Násik Murder and Conspiracy trials. The Bombay C. I. D. co-operated with the Presidency C. I. D. in their enquiries into both the Násik cases and successfully recovered certain arms and explosives, establishing also proof of an important link connecting the centres of sedition in Bombay and Poona.

Arrangements for the supervision and despatch to their homes of Transvaal deportees were entrusted to the C. I. D.

A considerable amount of work and responsibility devolved upon the C. I. D. in connection with the Muharram and Ganpati celebrations of 1910.

The Finger Print Bureau attached to the C. I. D. received for identification during the year 4,338 finger impression slips. In 1,342 cases previous convictions were traced, which gives a percentage of 30·9. The total number of finger impression slips on record is 31,448.

The results noted above seem to point the following moral, that where one in every 4 prisoners—charged with offences which allow of enhanced punishment on previous conviction—is proved to have one or more such previous convictions, it is tolerably certain that we are dealing with a considerable resident criminal population, which follows the profession of housebreaking, thieving and pocket-

picking. For this class of persons the law provides deterrent sentences, and it is desirable that the Magistracy should not lose sight of this fact. In several cases heard by a certain magistrate very little attention was paid to the previous history of the accused, which obliged the Police to apply in two cases to the High Court for revision, the result being that the sentences passed by him were considerably enhanced.

During the year 9 European and 3 Native Police officers qualified themselves in the taking of Finger Impressions; and it is hoped that more officers will gradually take advantage of the tuition and training which is now being given in the C. I. D. office. Formerly the Finger Print Bureau was stationed in the Mounted Police Lines under practically no supervision; but since the C. I. D. has been housed in a building of its own adjoining the main building of the Head Police Office, the bureau has been transferred thither and is now under the complete supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, C. I. D.

In addition to the proper housing of the C. I. D. a good many administrative changes have been introduced or completed during the year. The more important of these are—

(*a*) The consolidation of the branches into which the C. I. D. was divided as an experimental measure in 1909. This system has worked well.

(*b*) The occupation of a confidential strong room, the introduction of the card index system and upright filing of records.

(*c*) The introduction of work books which definitely fix responsibility on individual officers for work entrusted to them and constitute a check upon delay in the submission of completed enquiries.

(*d*) The introduction of a more systematic issue of stationery and stricter supervision over supplies thereof.

Since the close of the year the Deputy Commissioner, C. I. D., has tentatively introduced what may be termed a daily "Police Gazette." Three issues of this gazette appear during the 24 hours and comprise details of all cases reported, persons wanted, property stolen or lost, etc. The Island has been divided for the purposes of delivery of these notices into six beats, which are served by 4 bicycle orderlies and 2 sowars, the post office being occasionally used for outlying divisions. Each police station receives a copy of each issue, within a few hours of the original report of the facts to head office, and is thus in a position to warn the native police on parade of what has occurred. The system has been adopted, *mutatis mutandis*, from the system followed in London and has saved an immense waste of both time and men in the Divisional Police. Under the old system when a case of theft occurred the first duty of the Inspector in whose section it took place was to sit down and write out as many as 32 to 40 notices in his own hand to other stations. This took him a long time and having completed his task he had to take several constables off duty in order to serve as messengers. It is on record that under this system it took 2 days for an A division report to reach Mahim, to say nothing of the delay which occurred before the Sectional Inspector could visit the scene of the crime. Under the system now introduced all the Inspector has to do is to telephone the facts and description of stolen property to the Deputy Commissioner of Police (C. I. D.) and within a short time the "gazette" issues and every police station is in possession of all information regarding crime and occurrences which have happened since the last issue of the "gazette" a few hours previously. The credit for the detailed working-out of this system lies with Mr. Vincent and Inspector Morris of the C. I. D., who have striven very hard to render the arrangements successful.

18. I am glad to be able to report that the Police have paid more attention to the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code and during the year placed before the Magistracy 98 cases involving the same number of persons against 44 in 1909 and 8 in 1908.

The new Sub-divisional Police Stations.

19. The most noteworthy administrative change in the working of the Divisional Police was the opening of three exprimental police stations in Colaba,

Nagpada and Agripada. The two former were opened on the last June and the third on the 1st September with the previous sanction of Government and were each equipped with a staff of 1 Inspector, 1 Deputy Inspector, 3 Native Sub-Inspectors for investigation of crime, and the proper allowance of plain clothes constable for investigation and head constable writers. The system is founded upon the recommendations of the Morison Committee and the three stations have been as far as possible adapted to the system obtaining in the newer police stations of the Metropolis, and are now practically self-contained. Some structural alterations and additions are still required at Colaba and Agripada; while Nagpada has been already furnished with a new charge-room and C. I. D. office, a guard room, store room and cells, and may be taken now to be an almost complete model of what a police station should be. All the Native Sub-Inspectors are English-knowing men, seven of them having been chosen from the ranks of the Force in order to maintain the percentage laid down by the Morison Committee and the other two being passed students from the Násik Police Training School.

The chief disadvantages of our old police stations are (*a*) the absence of any proper record of complaints and investigations and (*b*) the fact that a station is constantly left for several hours without an English-knowing Officer capable of recording a complaint properly and commencing enquiries. As regards (*a*) we have adapted to local requirements the First Information Sheet, the Case Diary, the Final Report and the Crime Register used by the District Police, and with the sanction of Government we had special lectures given on the use of these to both the European and Native staff by Rao Saheb Pranshankar Tripurashankar. In each of these three stations we have now therefore a complete record of every case taken up by the Police; and it is possible for the Superintendent of the Division and the Deputy Commissioners and Commissioner to check every stage of an investigation from the moment the complaint is recorded up to the time when the case is either placed before the Magistrate or sent up to the Head Police Office for orders and classification. As regards (*b*) matters are so arranged that at any one moment of the 24 hours an English-knowing officer with power to record facts and commence enquiries will be found in the general charge-room of the Station.

Latterly also I have given orders that the Native Sub-Inspectors should themselves conduct and prosecute the more unimportant and straightforward cases, in order to absolve the Inspector from the necessity of hanging all day round the Magistrates' Courts. The Superintendent of the Division concerned submits a monthly return of the number of such cases conducted by these officers and the result of their action.

More need not be said upon these new stations, as the Honourable Mr. Morison personally visited two of them during the cold weather and acquainted himself with the system introduced. But it may be noted that, whereas at the start some of the older European officers of the Force shook their heads over the innovation and doubted its value and utility, since the new stations have been in regular working order two or three officers have asked me to open similar stations in their sections, on the ground that the system benefits both the public and the police.

The institution of these new stations has meant a considerable amount of arrangement and much settlement of details, and great credit is due to Mr. Vincent and Mr. Gadney, to Mr. Superintendent Mayers, and to Inspectors Cauty and Stenson and Acting Inspector Guider for their continued efforts, each in his respective sphere, to make the new system a success. The introduction of the system throughout the Island is now merely a question of time and money, and the foundation of a future extension is now being laid by the deputation of picked Natives of India to the Násik Training School for an eighteen months' course of tuition.

20. During the year under report 4 European foreigners and 1 Arab were deported under the provisions of Act III of 1864.

Arms, Explosives, Poisons, Petroleum, Motor Vehicles Acts and Theatre and Performance Rules.

(a) Arms Act.

21 During the year 1910 there were 33 firms licensed to deal in arms and ammunition in Bombay. These licenses were renewed for the year under review by the Commissioner of Police, and Government also renewed the licenses of the 8 firms selected to deal in breach-loading arms and ammunition. Of the latter, 5 were further licensed to deal in ammunition for rifles of prohibited bore. The shops and godowns were regularly inspected throughout the year and the periodical stock-taking showed that the quantity of ammunition in stock was correct and agreed with the sale books which were well and carefully kept.

Ten persons were prosecuted under the Act.

The subjoined table "A" gives the number of licenses and permits issued by the Commissioner of Police under the Arms Act and shows a decrease of 138 when compared with the previous year's figures. This decrease does not appear to be due to any falling-off in the trade but rather to the introduction of General Transport Licenses (*vide* Government Notification, General Department, No. 3273, dated 12th July 1910), to the granting of licenses to possess and transport explosives under the Explosives Act instead of under the Arms Act, as was previously done (*vide* the Government Resolution quoted above), and to the powers vested in political officers to grant export licenses. Table "B" shows the communities to which the licenses belong and Table B (1) the number of new licenses granted during the year. As shown in B (2), 54 licenses were cancelled throughout the year under report covering 100 weapons and the manner in which the weapons were disposed of is shown in Table B (3).

It will therefore be seen that whereas 54 licenses covering 100 weapons were cancelled during 1910, 39 new licenses covering 80 weapons were granted.

There are now 434 licensed persons amongst whom are distributed 793 weapons held under 520 licenses.

In item 6, Table "A," the figures when compared will not agree owing to the fact that breech-loading and muzzle-loading arms licenses were separately numbered during the year under report. During previous years, in cases where a licensee possessed a breech and muzzle-loading license, such licenses were counted as one.

TABLE "A."

Serial Number.	Description of licenses.	Number of licenses granted in		Increase.	Decrease.
		1909.	1910.		
1	Transport licenses, VIII, V, IX ...	509	412	...	97
2	Registered export licenses	700	814	114	...
3	Export licenses	757	675	...	82
4	Import licenses, II	365	368	3	...
5	Journey licenses	133	125	...	8
6	Possession licenses for arms	484	520	36	...
7	Possession licenses for ·303 and ·450 bore ammunition.	40	55	15	...
8	Licenses to possess explosives for *bond fide* blasting purposes.	138	55	...	83
9	Dealers' licenses	34	33	...	1
10	Permits to public servants	106	107	1	...
11	Permits to carry explosives in street and public places (Police Act).	777	740	...	37
12	Permits for H. M. the Amir's consignment...	2	3	1	...
	Total ...	4,045	3,907	170	308

TABLE "B."

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns and rifles.	Swords.	Sword sticks.	Daggers.	Pattas.	Jumbias.	Bayonets.	Total No. of arms.	Total No. of licensed persons.
Hindus	12	112	34	14	3	115	10	8	1	3	4	316	147
Pársis	58	96	76	10	2	38	6	25	...	...	...	311	156
Native Christians ...	3	65	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	69	69
Mahomedans ...	13	43	13	2	1	17	...	3	...	...	...	92	57
Japanese	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Jews	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
	87	318	125	26	6	170	17	36	1	3	4	793	434

TABLE B (1).

Statement showing the Number of new Licenses issued in 1910 classified according to Nationality.

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns and rifles	Swords.	Sword sticks.	Daggers.	Pattas.	Jumbias.	Bayonets.	Total No. of Arms.	Total No. of licenced persons.	Total No. of new licenses.
Hindus	...	15	3	...	1	24	1	4	...	...	...	48*	8	11
Pársis	6	7	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	10	17
Christians	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Mahomedans ...	1	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
Japanese	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
Jews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7	29	6	5	2	26	1	4	...	...	...	80	29	39

* 27 weapons belong to a Hindu High Priest, 13 weapons belong to Theatrical Company.

TABLE B (2).

Statement showing the Number of cancelled Licenses for the year 1910.

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns or rifles.	Swords.	Sword sticks.	Daggers.	Pattas.	Jumbias.	Bayonets.	Total No. of Arms	Total No. of licensed persons.	Total No of licenses cancelled.
Hindus ...	6	16	4	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	36	14	14
Pársis ...	7	13	7	4	...	11	...	3	...	...	...	45	20	23
Christians ...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	7
Mahomedans ...	2	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	8	8
Japanese ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
Jews ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16	43	12	5	...	20	1	3	..	...	..	100	51	54

TABLE B (3).

Statement showing how the Arms of cancelled Licenses were disposed of.

Arms how disposed of.	Arms.	Licenses.
Deposited in office	30	25
Sold to authorised persons	43	13
Removed to another district	15	8
Not traced	6	6
The owners became Justices of the Peace	6	3
	100	55

(*b*) *Explosives Act.*

The magazine and godowns of the various licensed holders under the Explosives Act were inspected as often as possible during the year and were found to be maintained in accordance with the orders of Government.

In the following Table "C" is shown an increase of 44 licenses due to the fact that 42 of these licenses (Nos. 5 & 9) were issued in accordance with Government Resolution, General Department, No. 3273, dated 12th July 1910. Such licenses were previously issued under the Arms Act.

Eleven persons were prosecuted and convicted under the Act.

TABLE "C."

Serial No.	Description of Licenses.	Forms in which Licenses were issued.	Number of Licenses granted in		Increase.	Decrease.
			1909.	1910.		
1	Manufacture, possession and sale ...	A	15	15	...	...
2	Possession and sale	B	173	174	1	...
3	Possession	C	5	6	1	...
4	Possession	F	2	...	...	2
5	License in Form E *bonâ fide* blasting purposes.	E	...	20	20	...
6	Sale	L	1	1	...	...
7	Magazine Licenses	J	9	11	2	...
8	Floating Magazine Licenses ...	K	2	2	...	...
9	General License, *vide* Government Resolution No. 3273, G. D., dated 12th July 1910.	...	...	22	22	...
			207	251	46	2

(*c*) *Petroleum Act.*

Under the Petroleum Act the number of licenses issued during the year under report was 123 or 7 more than last year.

Table "D" subjoined shows the number and description of licenses issued as compared with the year 1909.

Five persons were prosecuted under the Act, three of whom were convicted.

TABLE "D."

Serial No.	Description of Licenses.	Number of Licenses granted in		Increase.	Decrease.
		1909.	1910.		
1	General Import licenses	22	6	...	16
2	Special Transport licenses for dangerous petroleum	39	51	12	...
3	General Transport licenses for dangerous petroleum	7	7	...	...
4	Special Transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum	5	2	...	3
5	General Transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum	5	4	...	1
6	Possession of licenses	4	6	2	...
7	Possession and Transport (Motor owners)	18	25	7	...
8	Carbide of Calcium	16	22	6	...
		116	123	27	20

(*d*) *Poisons Act.*

The annual report on the working of this Act was submitted under this office letter No. 19/Poisons, dated 13th April 1911.

(e) *Motor Vehicles Act.*

The following table gives the number of motor vehicles registered, transferred, etc., during the year under review :—

TABLE "E."

Total number of motor vehicles registered up to December 1909 ...	1,295	
Do. do. during 1910 ...	226	
		1,521
Do. do. cancelled in 1910		2
Total number of transfers effected in 1910...		195
Do. motor vehicles in Bombay City (approximately)...		1,015
General numbers in Bombay City		26

There were 43 permits issued to ply for hire and 79 certificates of competency granted to drivers. The number of driving licenses granted was 1,361 and the accidents numbered 135, of which 12 proved fatal.

Of the 218 persons prosecuted, 168 were convicted and 50 were discharged showing an increase in the number of persons convicted of 102 over the previous year.

(f) *Tram Cars.*

The number of tram accidents amounted to 145, of which 5 proved fatal.

(g) *Theatre and Performance Licenses.*

The work of licensing theatres and of granting performance licenses was transferred to the Arms and Motor Vehicles Department in December 1909.

Throughout the year 1910 various structural alterations (such as the provision of extra doors and passages and extra stairs etc.) were made in the different theatres by request of the Commissioner of Police and the fire and lighting arrangements were placed on a better footing. The arrangement of the stage has also been slightly improved; but until the draft rules for securing safety at places of public amusement, submitted to Government in September 1910 under cover of this office letter No. 327-T are approved, nothing further can be done.

During the year 12 theatre licenses were renewed. Licenses were granted to the proprietors of two circuses, and during the Máhim Fair two licenses were granted for cinematograph exhibitions. The tents in which the Excelsior and America-India Cinematograph Companies exhibited were pulled down early in the year and the proprietors were informed that unless they constructed a substantial fire-proof building, no license would in future be issued to them. The former company is now exhibiting at the Novelty Theatre, with precautions imposed by this office, while the America-India have built a structure of non-combustible material at the corner of Sandhurst and Charni Roads. One of the best cinematograph buildings was erected in Princess Street just after the close of the year according to plans and precautionary arrangements insisted upon by this office. Another cinematograph is exhibited at the Victoria Theatre in Grant Road. The owner of the Bhángwádi Theatre in Kálbádevi, which was an ancient and unsuitable structure, has, after constant demands by this office, effected structural alterations and furnished a fire-proof drop-curtain. At the beginning of the year a Skating Rink was licensed. It was at first enclosed by a tent; but at the instance of this office this has been replaced by a substantial fire-proof building.

At the close of the year there were in Bombay 12 theatres, 3 cinematographs and one Skating Rink. The new buildings as well as some of the older theatres have been inspected by an official of the Public Works

Department, and his suggestions have in all cases been carried out. The Electrical Engineer to Government, the Chief of the Fire Brigade and the Inspector of the Fire Association have also assisted this office to a great extent in introducing improvements designed for the public safety.

We have now arranged that theatrical companies shall only perform such plays as are endorsed upon their licenses, and as remarked above, the C. I. D. has been constituted dramatic censor, all plays being scrutinized by that department before a license is issued.

It will be observed that a good deal of work has been performed in connection with arms, explosives, motor vehicles, poisons and theatres; and the bulk of this has fallen upon the shoulders of Chief Inspector Giles, who has been of the greatest assistance to me.

Pilgrims.

22. Pilgrims numbering 18,023 left Bombay for the Hedjaz with passports. The details of the Haj Season have been given in the report of the Protector of Pilgrims submitted with my letter No. 206-P. P./11, dated the 7th March 1911.

Fires.

23. The total number of fires in the city during the year under report was 121 and the aggregate amount of estimated loss of property was Rs. 10,37,919. The figures for the preceding year were as follows:—

Fires		104
Value of property lost	Rs.	10,47,641

Street Accidents.

24. During the year under report 907 persons were injured and 48 were killed in consequence of conveyance accidents as compared with 1,037 injured and 48 killed in 1909. The following are the details:—

	Killed.	Injured.
By tram cars	5	140
„ Motor vehicles	12	123
„ Hack-victorias	7	220
„ other public conveyances	17	190
„ private conveyances	7	23

Conveyances.

25. The number of public and private conveyances in the City of Bombay during 1910 was as follows:—

Public vehicles					11,473
Private „					7,028
Motor „	Private ...	972	}	...	1,015
	Plying for hire ...	43	}		
			Total ...		19,516

This shows an increase of 310 public vehicles, 56 private vehicles and 201 motor vehicles. Public conveyances comprised 1,526 hack-victorias, 89 recklas, 9,832 labour carts and 26 hand carts.

During a period of 12 months the Public Land Conveyance Department and the Divisional Police prosecuted 1,882 drivers for offences against the Act, while 5,009 drivers' licenses were suspended for varying periods and 20 were cancelled. The Public Land Conveyance Department under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner rejected 328 horses and 10 hack-victorias, as unfit for further use.

Miscellaneous Police Work.

26. In addition to the work performed by the Police under the specific heads mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, an appreciable volume of work has been performed under headings which usually find no place in the Annual Administration Report. For example, the Senior Superintendent and the staff of the Head-quarter division have sustained the burden of recruitment, transfer, punishment and dismissal of about 1,200 Ramoshis, and also of recruitment for the regular force; there have been numerous enquiries regarding missing persons from residents in Europe and India; the subject of lost property and intestate property has been dealt with in the head-quarter office; while several derelict children have been picked up on the streets by the Divisional Police and provided for by the Head Office. The Abdulla Haji Daud Bowla Girls' Orphanage, which was opened by Their Excellencies in December 1910, has provided a much-needed shelter for orphan and homeless Mahomedan girls. In addition the Police have dealt with a large number of lunatics; deserters from the Army and Navy have been traced and handed over to the authorities concerned; the Deputy Commissioner and the Divisional Police have made thorough enquiries into the condition of second class hotels and bars in the Fort area and have acquired evidence which warranted this office taking action in consultation with the Collector; and the Divisional Police have in consultation with the Head Office dealt with a considerable number of prostitutes under the Police Act. An enormous number of summonses have been served by the Police on behalf of Magistrates in Bombay and up-country districts; there has been continuous work in connection with certificates of identity for persons proceeding to Europe, with music passes and processions, and with passes for the Ballard Pier on the occasion of the arrival and departure of the mail. This office has also conducted unofficial enquiries and rendered unofficial assistance to private individuals and bodies like the League of Mercy, and has also extended a helping hand to Europeans and Natives of India who found themselves stranded penniless in Bombay through no fault of their own. The City Police Force by no means confines its activities to the investigation of crime and the arrest of wrong-doers; it acts also as an agent for the relief of those who cannot find assistance elsewhere. These miscellaneous duties constitute an appreciable portion of the annual work and are carried out by the collaboration of the Head Office, the C. I. D., and the Divisional Police.

Police Establishment.

27. During the year the strength of the Police was augmented as follows:—

16 orderlies for the officers of the C. I. Department (*vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 734, dated 8th February 1910).

1 additional Inspector for the Motor Vehicle Department (*vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 1361, dated 10th March 1910).

9 Native Sub-Inspectors ...
3 Head Constables ...
9 Constables ...
} for the tentative introduction into 3 areas of the new divisional organization (*vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 742, dated 8th February 1910).

4 Subordinate officers European ...
50 Men ...
} in connection with the Násik Conspiracy Trial—(*vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 3600, dated 28th June 1910).

The strength of the Sanitary Police remained the same as last year. The eleven temporary constables sanctioned for traffic duty at various level crossings were retained.

Punishments and Rewards.

28. During the year 1910, 364 officers and men were punished as compared with 279 in 1909 and 222 in 1908. The details are as follows :—

Departmentally	340
Judicially	3
Dismissed	28

Of the total punished departmentally 22 were Europeans and 318 Natives; while of those dismissed one was a European and twenty-seven were Natives.

The number of officers and men rewarded during the year was as follows :—

(*a*)	By the issue of Good Service Tickets...	567
(*b*)	By the grant of Silver stripes	0
(*c*)	„ two „	30
(*d*)	„ one „	54
(*e*)	By the Ábkári Department	159
(*f*)	By the Magistrates	18
(*g*)	By the Commissioner of Police	44
(*h*)	Otherwise rewarded	176
	Total ...	1,048

Three hundred and ninety-five men were promoted to higher grades in the ordinary course. The 44 mentioned above under (*g*) received small pecuniary rewards for exceptionally good or plucky work ; while those under (*h*) received rewards from the public through the Commissioner of Police.

The King's Police Medal has been conferred upon Inspector Khán Bahádur Sheik Ibrahim Sheikh Imam and Mounted Police Jemadar Ramchandra Shantaram, both of whom have recently retired after very long and faithful service.

Health.

29. The total number of admissions into the Northcote Police Hospital during the year 1910 was 2,297, as compared with 2,880 in 1909 and 2,633 in 1908. The daily average on the sick list was as follows :—

	1909.	1910.
Native Constabulary...	44·90	41·58
European Police	1·4	1·12

I have inserted a chart showing the percentage of sickness in the force during the last two years. The chart does not include men on sick leave. It will be observed that the unhealthiest time is about September, which may be explained by the exposure of the men at all hours of the day and night during the monsoon. Connected with this also is the question of the prevalence of tuberculosis among the Native police. Two medical men have commented to me upon the number of men who suffer from phthisis, and I have therefore asked Dr. Powell to prepare a special note on the subject. The men have no trace of tuberculosis when they join as recruits ; and I suspect that the fact of their subsequently catching it is due partly to exposure in all weathers and partly to insanitary habits and dwellings. From the latter standpoint one may expect an amelioration of these conditions when all our Constables are housed in lines.

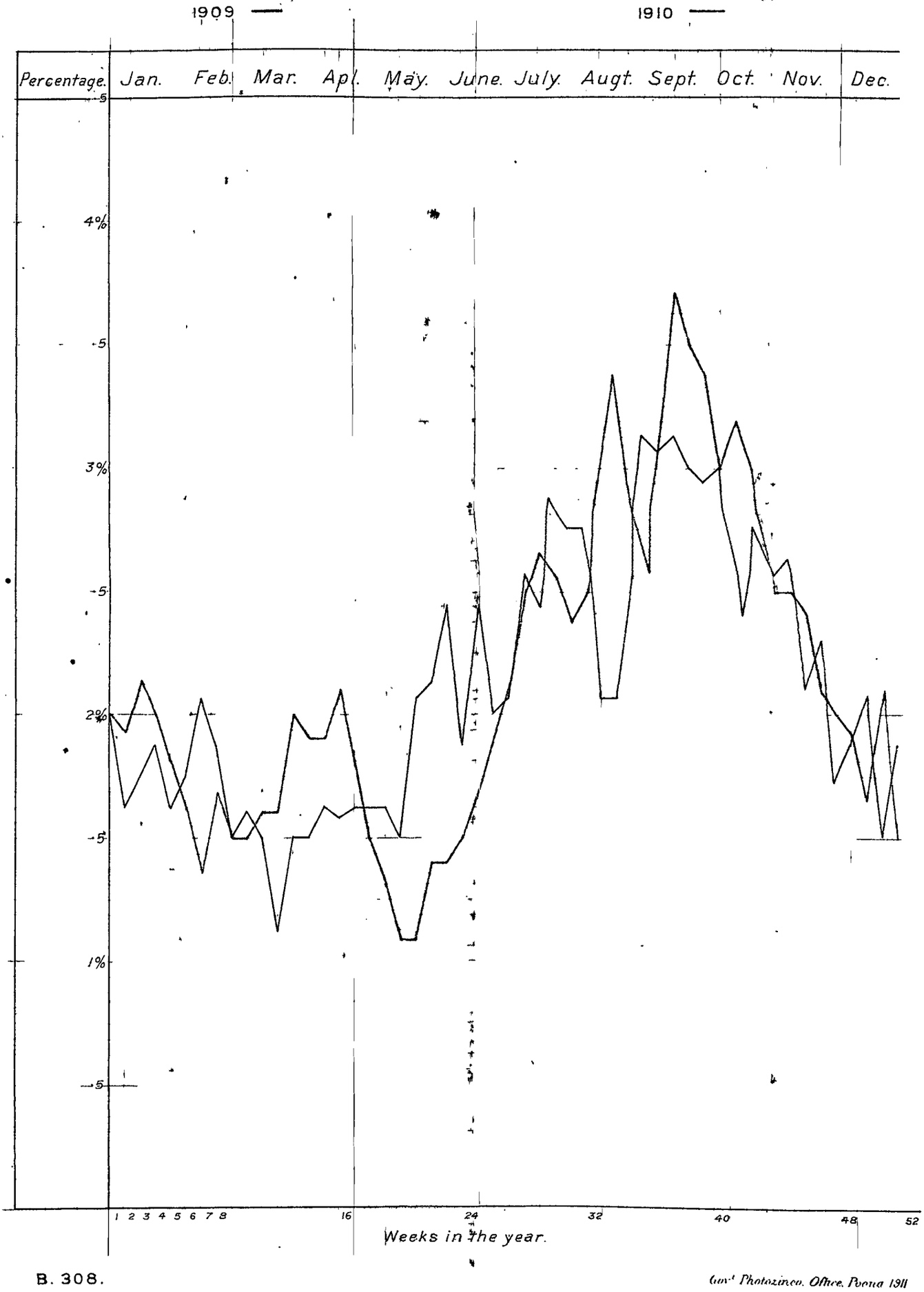
Casualties.

30. The following are the details of casualties during the year 1910 :—

Resignations	89
Discharges	24
Dismissals	28
Transfers	2
Deaths	45
Retirement on pension or gratuity	61
Total ...	249

To face para: 29.

Chart showing percentage of Sickness in the Force.



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Of the 89 who resigned, 6 Europeans and 8 Natives were ordered to submit their resignations for continued incompetence, excessive indebtedness and other reasons. The quinquennial average of casualties ending with the year 1909 is 163. Out of the 45 deaths which occurred in 1910, 7 were due to plague as compared with 3 and 8 in 1909 and 1908, respectively.

Education.

31. Exclusive of Europeans, the number of officers able to read and write during the year under report was 127 and of these 36 are literate in English. Literate Constables numbered 584 compared with 668 and 596 in 1909 and 1908, respectively. If the recruit reserve of 30 men proposed in my reorganization scheme is sanctioned, a definite portion of their training will consist of reading and writing, etc.

32. The number of recruits enlisted during the year 1910 was 241 against 179 and 165 in 1909 and 1908, respectively. In accordance with the views of the Morison Committee we have been introducing a larger number of men from other provinces and have been endeavouring to leaven up the Ratnágiri Marátha element by larger recruitment of men from the Deccan, Gujarát and Northern India. The Honourable Mr. Morison has himself seen the Sikhs and Panjab Mahommedans who have been recently enlisted. My acknowledgments are due to Mr. Nolan, Senior Superintendent, for his assistance in all matters appertaining to recruiting and the administration of the Armed Police.

33. Musketry practice was regularly held by the Head Quarter Sub-Inspector of Police. The revolver practice by the European police is handicapped by the distance which the men have to go in order to find a safe range. It has been suggested that a miniature range should be built in the Head Office compound, while another suggestion is to shoot at portable targets from the Back Bay sands at low tide. The subject is being considered and Government will be duly apprised of the conclusions arrived at. It is certain that at present revolver shooting leaves something to be desired. The Mounted Police, in addition to regular practice in the riding-school, performed fairly regular troop-drill on the sands at Chaupati and at Mahálakshmi and also performed route-marches. A full troop with their European officers furnished part of the escort of Lord Minto and of His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Germany. Their selection for this duty greatly gratified the men.

Police Buildings.

34. The new Princess Street Police station built by the City Improvement Trust was occupied on the 1st June 1910, and the Police Lines comprising 120 rooms in the compound of the Head Quarter office were occupied on the 3rd November 1910. Certain additions and alterations had however to be effected in the former to make it suitable for the residence of the European officers stationed there.

The additions at Nagpada Police Station have already been mentioned. The construction of cells there will effect a great saving of time and men, as until they were built all prisoners had to be marched under guard to Mazagaon.

Some of the older stations are most inconvenient and very insanitary. The only office is situated in one of the Inspector's dwelling rooms or consists of a portion of a verandah; prisoners and witnesses are herded either on the stairs or in the street; the residential portion is surrounded by old-fashioned and odoriferous latrines; and every odd corner is filled with Constables' kit boxes and with sepoys taking their rest before going on duty. Now that a definite programme for new and properly arranged stations has been drawn up, it is hoped that the present anachronistic structures will gradually disappear.

35. Arms, accoutrements and ammunition were regularly inspected and maintained in proper order.

36. The relations between the Magistracy and the Police were harmonious.

General Efficiency and Remarks.

37. Various events and certain cases occurred during 1910 which threw an extra strain upon the Police. Firstly, there was the Muharram, the details of which were made known to Government in a confidential note addressed to the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department.

The visit of His Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Germany necessitated special police arrangements, which were carried out with success. A letter of thanks was received from the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor which was communicated to all ranks, while His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince graciously presented medals to Superintendent Williamson and Inspector Walker who were in charge of the Divisional Police arrangements at Government House. Government were pleased to appoint Mr. F. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, to accompany the Crown Prince on his journey through the Bombay Presidency.

The arrival of Lord Hardinge and the departure of Lord Minto similarly demanded special police arrangements. Both in these cases and the former the burden of the arrangements at the Apollo Bunder and in the Fort fell upon Mr. O'Keeffe, the most junior of the Divisional Superintendents, who acquitted himself very creditably.

The protracted Násik Murder and Conspiracy trials proved a considerable strain, particularly on the Native police, who frequently came on duty in the High Court at 9 a.m. and were not able to be relieved till 7 p.m. We endeavoured to lighten the burden as far as possible by giving the men High Court duty and ordinary divisional duty for a week in turns.

In the Tramway drivers' and conductors' strike the police co-operated with the Company and acted as intermediaries between them and their employés. A settlement was thus arrived at, and the Company wrote to this office expressing its thanks for what had been done by the Police.

Among specially notable cases successfully taken up by the Police may be mentioned firstly the Borah Riot Case, which was an aftermath of the Muharram and was reported to Government in my No. 1754—6-R., dated 17th February 1910. The case is chiefly remarkable for the wholly unnecessary waste of time which occurred in the Magistrate's Court. When the case went up on appeal, the High Court animadverted upon the delay which had occurred. The case was concluded after 35 hearings, and lasted for more than 5 months.

Two gangs of house-breakers were successfully shadowed and arrested *in flagrante delicto* by Superintendent Priestley and Inspectors Sykes and Barnes of the C division, who had lain in wait for them for some time. One gang was composed of Panjabis who had caused a great deal of trouble to the neighbourhood before they were laid by the heels. The C division police under Mr. Priestley also discovered in the course of an enquiry into a theft case the murderer of a Bania woman named Jamnabai. He had also attempted the murder of a well-known flower-girl in Bhuleshwar. The murderer was an expert pipe-climber and had effected his entrance into the rooms of both women by climbing up the down-take pipe of the chawl. The murderer after arrest showed signs of being an abnormality and eventually died in the lunatic cells of the Police Hospital before being brought to trial.

The most notable murder was that of a young Bhattia widow residing in Dongarsi Road, Malabar Hill, which was committed by a gang of six Pardesis, two of whom were members of well-known criminal tribes in the north of India. The murder was a most brutal one and at the outset seemed likely to defy detection. A few days after it occurred, however, I received an anonymous letter in Hindi, which was sent into the office to be translated. Subedar Shankarprasad of the Armed Police was asked by the head clerk to translate it and, realising the importance of the information contained in it, he waylaid Mr. Gadney, the Deputy Commissioner, as he was leaving office, and

communicated the gist of the letter to him. Mr. Gadney at once telephoned the facts to Superintendent Williamson, and by 11 p.m. the same day five of the accused had been arrested in Walkeshwar and Colaba. The sixth accused was subsequently arrested in Bassein. The credit for subsequently working up the case and bringing the accused to trial lies with Superintendent Williamson and Inspector Fuller of the D Division.

33. In conclusion, I may bring to the notice of Government that the temperament of the Force as a whole has, in my opinion, improved and that the spirit of subordination and collaboration in the lower ranks has shown itself more clearly than in 1909. Various changes have been introduced which could not have met with much success without the loyal co-operation of the Divisional Superintendents, and the European and Native Officers of the Force, to whom my acknowledgments are due. A word of praise is due to my acting head clerk, Mr. Venayakrao, for his straightforward and steady work, and to my accountant, Mr. Chhaganlal, whose assistance in the financial details of the reorganization scheme has been invaluable. Lastly, whatever improvements may have been effected during the year under report are largely due to the help, and in no small degree to the initiative and the constant supervision, of Mr. Vincent and Mr. Gadney, the Deputy Commissioners, who in their respective spheres have performed much valuable work.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Return

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin ...	...	11	...	11	...	1
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps .	...	4	...	4	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	2	...	2	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	..	...	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offendor ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226...	Other offences against public justice.	...	12	...	12	...	1
9	148 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	...	7	...	7	...	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	8	...	8	...	2
		Total ...	1	44	...	45	...	4
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	...	19	...	19	...	2
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	...	12	...	12	1	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	7	...	7	...	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	...	5	...	5	1	1
15	377	Unnatural offence	...	11	...	11	...	1
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	7	...	7	...	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	1	54	...	55	...	1
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333 335.	Grievous hurt	...	122	...	122	...	38
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	3	...	3	...	...
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	...	130	...	130	2	27
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	46	...	46	...	1
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	1	...	1	...	1
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	42	...	42	...	...
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	10	...	10	...	2
		Total ...	1	469	...	470	4	71
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 .	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 .	Robbery	...	39	1	38	3	1
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	1	2	...	3	...	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	...	4	...	4	...	...

PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1910.

of Cases.

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases. Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15).	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	9	...	...	9	...	...	9	
...	3	1	...	4	...	...	4	
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	
...	8	3	...	11	...	...	11	1 non-cognizable.
..	5	1	1	7	...	...	7	
...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	2 non-cognizable.
1	34	5	1	40	1	...	41	3 non-cognizable.
8	3	1	4	8	...	...	8	1 died.
2	6	3	...	9	...	...	9	
1	4	2	...	6	...	...	6	
...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	
...	7	2	1	10	...	...	10	1 non-cognizable.
1	2	1	3	6	...	...	6	
...	42	5	...	47	...	...	47	5 died; 2 lunatics.
3	67	8	5	80	5	1	85	1 lunatic; 3 non-cognizable; 33 compounded.
1	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	
5	73	18	5	96	27	2	123	25 compounded.
...	30	5	9	44	5	...	49	1 transferred.
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1 compounded.
1	37	4	...	41	29	8	70	
...	6	2	...	8	...	...	8	1 compounded.
22	281	52	27	360	67	11	427	6 died; 3 lunatics; 1 transferred; 60 compounded; 4 non-cognizable.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	24	6	3	33	1	...	34	
...	2	...	1	3	1	...	4	
...	1	2	1	4	1	...	5	

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—continued.						
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	879	11	868	5	3
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	924	12	913	8	4
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	...	32	...	32	...	13
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	11	...	11	...	1
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	43	...	43	...	14
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
34	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ ordinary ...	...	3,847	49	3,798	33	17
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	...	486	2	484	4	10
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property ...	...	156	...	156	...	4
37	419, 420	Cheating	5	181	...	186	1	4
38	447, 448, 453 & 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	16	...	16	...	1
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	2	...	2	...	...
		Total ...	5	4,688	51	4,642	38	36
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	120	...	120	...	1
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	6	30,496	...	30,502	...	99
		Total ...	6	30,616	...	30,622	...	100
		GRAND TOTAL ...	14	36,784	63	36,735	50	232

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 22nd May 1911.

PART I—*continued.*

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14 + 15).	Remarks.
	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
17	317	21	500	838	1	1	839	1 died; 2 lunatics; 2 transferred.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	344	29	505	878	4	1	882	1 died; 2 lunatics; 2 transferred.
1	16	2	...	18	14	2	32	13 compounded.
...	6	4	...	10	...	...	10	1 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	22	6	...	28	14	2	42	14 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
56	2,389	147	1,155	3,691	30	4	3,721	1 transferred; 1 non-cognizable.
29	283	81	76	440	135	30	575	1 transferred.
6	107	39	...	146	1	...	147	1 non-cognizable.
4	122	10	45	177	32	8	209	
1	10	1	3	14	31	5	45	1 compounded.
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	
96	2,913	278	1,279	4,470	229	47	4,699	2 transferred; 1 compounded; 2 non-cognizable.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	115	...	...	115	11	8	126	
16	29,990	386	...	30,376	8,169	7,744	38,545	11 transferred; 52 withdrawn.
20	30,105	386	...	30,491	8,180	7,747	38,671	11 transferred; 52 withdrawn.
158	33,699	756	1,812	36,267	8,495	7,808	44,762	7 died; 5 lunatics; 16 transferred; 75 compounded; 9 non-cognizable; 52 withdrawn.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—PART II.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1910.

Return of Persons concerned in cases.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATE'S CASES. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.														
1	116, 117, 118, 119.	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*													
2	121 to 130, 132 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	12	...	...	11	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps	...	4	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory notes.	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	212 to 216 and 216A.	Harbouring an offender	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
8	224, 225, 225B and 229.	Other offences against public justice	...	10	...	...	10	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	1 non-cognizable convicted.
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	70	...	...	70	40	30	...	...	...	...	...	
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	15	...	...	15	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	3 non-cognizable convicted.
		Total ...	1	131	...	...	131	83	48	...	1	1	...	1	4 non-cognizable convicted.
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*													
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	...	22	...	...	12	10	2	...	8	...	...	...	2 died.
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	12	...	...	10	6	4	...	2	...	...	...	
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	7	...	...	6	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	5	...	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	10	...	...	10	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	1 non-cognizable convicted.
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth..	...	4	...	...	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide... ...	1	54	...	...	49	43	5	...	...	...	...	...	5 died, 2 lunatics.
18	325, 324, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	...	160	...	...	160	90	60	...	3	12	1	11	1 lunatic, 3 non-cognizable convicted, 45 compounded.
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	0	...	...	4	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	
20	324, 327, 330, 332.	Hurt	...	204	...	...	199	118	81	...	5	65	2	63	43 compounded.
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	41	...	...	40	32	8	...	...	8	...	8	1 transferred.
22	340 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	4	...	4	2 compounded.
23	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	57	...	...	53	44	9	...	3	33	9	24	1 died.
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	12	...	...	12	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	1 compounded.
		Total ...	1	598	...	...	559	307	103	...	25	123	13	110	8 died, 3 lunatics, 1 transferred, 4 non-cognizable convicted, 91 compounded.
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*													
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	...	77	...	...	75	55	20	...	2	1	...	1	
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	8	...	...	8	4	4	...	...	1	...	1	
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a vow to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	529	...	...	492	432	60	...	31	2	2	...	1 died, 2 lunatics, 2 transferred.
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	1	614	...	...	577	493	84	...	33	6	2	4	1 died, 2 lunatics, 2 transferred.
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*													
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	38	...	...	35	20	15	...	1	23	2	21	13 compounded.
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	13	...	...	13	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	2 compounded.
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	49	...	...	48	27	21	...	1	23	2	21	15 compounded.

STATEMENT A—PART II—*continued.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year, or in cases not connected in cases reported, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's Cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16.
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.														
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*													
34	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Theft ... ordinary	...	3,665	...	...	2,994	2,742	252	...	170	36	6	30	1 transferred, 1 non-cognizable convicted.
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	...	405	3	...	372	269	83	...	29	145	30	115	1 transferred.
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	190	...	...	382	130	52	...	8	1	...	1	1 non-cognizable convicted.
37	419, 420	Cheating	14	165	...	...	275	165	20	...	4	37	9	28	
38	447, 448, 453 and 456,	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	15	...	...	14	12	2	...	1	66	9	57	2 compounded.
39	461, 463	Breaking closed receptacle	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	14	3,842	3	...	3,739	3,330	409	...	112	285	54	231	2 transferred, 2 compounded, 2 non-cognizable convicted.
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*													
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41	268, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	120	...	...	116	115	1	...	4	11	3	8	
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	6	34,685	...	...	34,608	34,066	542	23	23	6,218	7,778	440	12 transferred, 58 withdrawn.
		Total	6	34,795	...	...	34,724	34,181	543	23	27	6,229	7,781	448	12 transferred, 58 withdrawn.
		GRAND TOTAL	23	40,017	3	...	39,779	36,491	1,203	23	199	6,666	7,851	815	9 died, 5 lunatics, 17 transferred, 58 withdrawn, 108 compounded, 10 non-cognizable convicted.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 22nd May 1911.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT B—PART I.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1910.

Return of Cases.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Sections of I. P. Code.												
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*												
2	121 to 130, 505.	Offences against the State.	...	2	2	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	...	21	21	2	.....	5	13	1	...	...	...
5	161 to 69, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	...	6	6	...	.....	...	6	...	...	...	...
6	198 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	1	11	12	2	2	7	...	1	...	...	...
7	465 to 471A.	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	...	6	6	...	.....	4	2	...	...	...	...
8	264 to 267 .	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	8	8	...	.....	...	8	...	...	...	...
9	482 to 489 .	Making or using false trade marks.	...	11	11	...	.....	9	1	1	...	...	...
10	140, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	60	61	4	2	25	27	3	...	...	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*												
11	312 to 316 .	Causing miscarriage ...	...	1	1	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	1	1	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*												
13	384 to 389 .	Extortion	...	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*												
14	345 ..	Wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	...	2,489	2,489	379	588	1,206	315	1	...	...	...
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt...	2	685	687	114	196	255	121	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	3,174	3,176	493	784	1,461	436	2	...	...	...

STATEMENT B—PART I—*continued.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which he Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*												
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	1	15	16	1	1	12	2	...	...	...	...
19	403 to 405...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	...	19	19	2	.....	12	4	1	...	...	...
20	426, 427, 434.	Mischief (simple) ...	...	30	30	5	4	15	4	2	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	64	65	8	5	39	10	3	...	...	...
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*												
21	298 ...	Offences against religion...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492 .	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 498...	Offences relating to marriage.	...	59	59	6	9	41	3	...	...	...	...
24	500 to 502...	Defamation	3	77	80	7	22	42	8	1	...	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	...	481	481	74	130	210	67	...	...	...	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	294A ...	Keeping a Lottery Office...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	...	140	140	31	24	45	40	...	...	...	1
		Total ...	3	758	761	118	185	338	119	1	...	...	1
	OFFENCES UNDER OTHER SPECIAL OR LOCAL LAWS NOT COGNIZABLE BY THE POLICE.												
32	Cases under Chapter XLII, C. P. C.	Forfeiture of Bail Bond...	...	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...
33	Act XIII of 1859.	The Workman's Breach of Contract Act.	...	47	47	3	6	28	10	...	...	...	...
34	Act XI of 1890.	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	...	20	20	1	4	1	14	...	...	...	...
35	Act IV of 1884.	The Indian Explosives Act.	...	11	11	...	.....	...	11	...	...	...	...
36	Act XI of 1891, and Act XV of 1881.	The Indian Factories Act.	...	14	14	...	.....	3	11	...	...	...	...
37	Act VII of 1880.	The Indian Merchandise Shipping Act.	...	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...
38	Act VIII of 1899.	The Indian Petroleum Act.	...	5	5	...	.....	2	3	...	...	...	...
39	Act XXV of 1867.	The Press and Registration of Books Act.	...	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...
40	Act XIV of 1895.	The Pilgrim Ships Act ...	...	3	3	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...
41	Act XV of 1882.	The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act.	...	3	3	...	.....	2	1	...	...	...	...
42	Act III of 1888.	The City of Bombay Municipal Act.	...	6,718	6,718	117	28	3,848	2,725	...	...	...	...
43	Act V of 1890.	The Municipal Servants Act.	...	5	5	...	.....	...	5	...	...	...	...
44	Act IV of 1902.	The City of Bombay Police Act.	...	83	83	3	3	8	68	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	6,912	6,912	124	41	3,893	2,853	1	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	7	10,970	10,977	747	1,017	5,757	3,446	10	...	...	1

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court:
Bombay, 7th April 1911.

A. H. S. ASTON,
Chief Presidency Magistrate
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

STATEMENT B—PART II.

(RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1910.)

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom Process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year; and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
	Sections of I. P. Code.														
	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*													
3	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	...	5	...	...	5	...	2	3	60·	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 216, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ..	...	26	...	...	26	3	9	13	50·	1	...	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	7	100·	...	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	1	17	...	...	18	2	9	...	...	2	5	...	...
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	...	7	...	...	7	...	5	2	28·57	...	1	...	...
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	100·	...	...	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks...	...	17	...	...	17	...	15	1	5·88	1	...	...	...
10	140, 153A to 160, 190.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	82	...	...	83	5	30	29	35·30	4	6	...	...
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*													
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*													
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100·	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100·	...	...	...	...
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*													
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	...	4,726	...	...	4,726	675	2,356	491	10·38	2	1,202	...	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	2	1,414	...	...	1,440	239	583	200	13·85	2	472	...	...
		Total ...	2	6,170	...	...	6,172	914	2,889	691	11·19	4	1,674	...	...
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*													
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	1	16	...	...	17	1	13	2	12·5	...	1	...	...
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	...	25	...	1	24	2	15	7	28·	...	...	...	...
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	...	41	...	...	41	5	23	4	9·75	3	6	...	...
		Total ...	1	82	...	1	82	8	51	13	15·85	3	7	...	...

STATEMENT B—PART II—*concluded.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom Process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year; and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 12 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(*a*)	14(*b*)	14(*c*)
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*													
21	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	...	73	...	...	73	6	54	3	4·10	...	13	...	...
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	3	95	...	...	98	8	51	9	9·47	1	29	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	...	774	...	...	774	119	361	79	10·20	...	215	...	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	294A	Keeping a Lottery Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100·	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children...	...	140	...	...	140	31	45	49	28·57	...	24	...	...
		Total ...	3	1,083	...	...	1,086	164	598	132	12·18	1	281	...	...
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.													
32	Cases under Chapter XLII, C. P. C.	Forfeiture of Bail Bond	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100·	...	...	...	...
33	Act XIII of 1859 ...	The Workman's Breach of Contract Act.	...	47	...	...	47	3	28	10	21·27	...	6	...	...
34	Act XI of 1890 ...	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	...	20	...	...	20	1	1	14	70·	...	4	...	...
35	Act IV of 1884 ...	The Indian Explosives Act	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	11	100·	...	...	...	...
36	Act XI of 1891, and Act XV of 1891.	The Indian Factories Act	...	24	...	...	24	...	11	12	50·	...	1	...	...
37	Act VII of 1880 ...	The Indian Merchant Shipping Act.	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100·	...	...	...	...
38	Act VIII of 1899 ...	The Indian Petroleum Act	...	5	...	...	5	...	2	3	60·	...	...	...	...
39	Act XXV of 1867...	The Press and Registration of Books Act.	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100·	...	...	...	...
40	Act XIV of 1895 ...	The Pilgrimships Act	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	2	66·66	...	...	...	...
41	Act XV of 1882 ...	The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act.	...	4	...	...	4	...	3	1	25·	...	...	...	...
42	Act III of 1888 ...	The City of Bombay Municipal Act ...	...	6,718	...	...	6,718	117	3,843	2,725	40·56	...	28	...	...
43	Act V of 1890 ...	The Municipal Servants Act ...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	100·	...	...	...	...
44	Act IV of 1902 ...	The City of Bombay Police Act ...	...	84	...	...	84	4	8	68	80·95	1	3	...	...
		Total ...	...	6,924	...	...	6,924	125	3,903	2,844	41·21	1	42	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	7	14,343	...	1	14,349	1,216	7,390	3,720	25·93	13	2,010	...	...

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court:
Bombay, 7th April 1911.

A. H. S. ASTON,
Chief Presidency Magistrate
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered during the year 1910.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs.	Rs.		
(A).—Cognizable.							
1. Theft ... *a.* In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	732	280	38·25	3,08,535	1,74,114	56·43	
1. Theft ... *b.* In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	102	...	...	32,135	...	
1. Theft ... *c.* Other thefts.	3,707	2,488	67·12	3,24,246	1,40,840	43·44	
2. Robbery ... *a.* Dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Robbery ... *b.* Other robbery.	36	19	52·78	1,345	712	52·94	
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	462	242	52·38	1,09,308	45,679	41·79	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	19	2	10·53	423	206	48·70	
5. Possession of stolen property...	43	43	100·00	723	723	100·00	
Total ...	4,999	3,176	63·53	7,44,580	3,94,409	52·97	
(B).—Non-cognizable.							
6. Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Criminal misappropriation ...	10	1	10·00	2,390	30	1·25	
Total ...	10	1	10·00	2,390	30	1·25	

Figures supplied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for direct cognizable cases:—

Column 2 ... ... 97 cases.
Column 3 ... ... 13 cases
Column 5 ... ... Rs. 98,193.
Column 6 ... ... Rs. 10,753.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 22nd May 1911.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT D.

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police in 1910.

District.	Number of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bombay ..	3	9	...	...	38	50	...	159	9	16	2,016	87	83	2,479
Temporary Sanitary Police.	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	10
Temporary Level Crossing Police.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11

District.	Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.	Population of District.	Urban—Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.	Remarks.
									To area.	To population.			
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
Bombay ...	10,43,437	69,139	11,12,576	22	972,930	...	22	416	113·63	389·16	37,000	14·80	
Temporary Sanitary Police.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Temporary Level Crossing Police.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Foot-note.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the sanctioned Force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they are employed being explained in the text of the report.
(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 22nd May 1911.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT E

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for the year 1910.

Range.	District.	Total Strength.				Armament of the Force.			Punishments.											
		Sanctioned.		Actual.					Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.						Other Offences.	
													Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.			
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of swords.	Number of muskets.	Number of Revolvers.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Bombay ...	97	3,370	95	2,303	132	166	108	1	27	22	318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Range.	District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.					Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage of total actual strength of		Remarks.
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.					On pension or gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.		
		By Promotion.	By Khilats, presents, good conduct stripes, cash rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years.	Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.											
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	Bombay ...	395	1,048	91	668	241	274	734	624	420	61	89	28	24	...	45	96·18	1·78	1·88	70 vacancies.

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 22nd May 1911.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT F (QUINQUENNIAL).

Showing the Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police for the year 1910.

Province (District).	RELIGION OR CASTE.																								
	OFFICERS.												MEN.												
			Hindus.								Other Religions.				Hindus.								Other Religions.		
	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.				Hindus of all other castes.			Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.*				Hindus of all other castes.			Grand Total, Officers and Men.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Bombay	72	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	6	627	86	11	...	2	...	...	...	1,561	1	...	2,388	79 vacancies.
Total ...	72	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	6	627	86	11	...	2	...	...	...	1,561	1	...	2,388	79 vacancies.

This statement does not include temporary establishment, and Superintendents or Officers of higher rank.

* Since the close of the year 14 Sikhs have been recruited.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 22nd May 1911.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Return of Inquests held by the Coroner of Bombay during the Calendar Year 1910.

Causes of Deaths.	Total number of Inquests during 1909.	Total number of Inquests during 1910.	Increase.	Decrease.
Deaths caused by—Culpable homicide amounting to murder. Offender committed suicide	1	...	...	1
,, Rash and negligent act ...	1	1	...	...
,, Acts punishable under Indian Penal Code	12	27	15	...
Suicidal Cases.				
Deaths caused by—Cutting throat	2	3	1	...
,, Drowning	35	33	...	2
,, Hanging	2	5	3	...
,, Stabbing	...	1	1	...
,, Jumping out of a window, terrace, buildings, &c. ...	8	9	1	...
,, Lying on railway line in front of a train in motion ...	5	...	...	5
,, Opium, arsenic and other poisons	35	20	...	15
,, Shooting	4	3	...	1
,, Burning	2	1	...	1
,, Strangulation	1	...	...	1
Accidental Deaths.				
Deaths caused by—Accidents on boardships ...	14	10	...	4
,, ,, by railways ...	24	42	18	...
,, ,, by machinery ...	9	3	...	6
,, ,, by Electric tram cars .	6	8	2	...
,, ,, by motor cars, taxis, trolleys, &c. ...	5	9	4	...
,, ,, by blasting operation	1	1	...	...
,, ,, by being knocked down by a run-away horse ...	...	1	1	...
,, ,, by being burnt in a house on fire ...	...	2	2	...
,, Accidental drowning ...	18	20	2	...
,, ,, poisoning ...	10	3	...	7
,, ,, suffocation ...	2	1	...	1
,, ,, burns	3	3	...	...
,, ,, shooting ...	...	1	1	...
,, ,, strangulation ...	2	...	...	2
,, ,, fall from houses, buildings, &c. ...	10	14	4	...
,, ,, fall from scaffoldings, ladders, staircases, &c. ...	5	5	...	...
,, ,, injuries from carts and carriages ...	25	19	...	6
,, ,, fall of bales of cotton, bags of grain, &c. ...	3	2	...	1
,, ,, fall of rocks, earth, stones, &c. ...	7	6	...	1
,, ,, fall of metals, iron and copper plates, girders, &c. ...	2	3	1	...
Carried over ...	254	256	56	54

Return of Inquests, &c.—concluded.

Causes of Deaths.	Total number of Inquests during 1909.	Total number of Inquests during 1910.	Increase.	Decrease.
Brought over ...	254	256	56	54
Deaths caused by—Accidental fall of houses, buildings, trees, &c. ...	8	7	...	1
,, ,, fall on roads, pavements, &c ...	2	...	...	2
,, ,, fall in dry well, pit or dock, &c. ...	1	...	...	1
,, Excessive drinking	1	1	...	...
,, Electrocutionised	...	1	1	...
,, Explosion of fireworks, gases, &c.	2	3	1	...
,, Miscellaneous accidents ...	8	11	3	...
,, Natural causes	35	40	5	...
,, Judicial execution	2	1	...	1
,, Still-born	...	1	1	...
Deaths how and under what circumstances caused not known.				
Deaths caused by—Found dead	5	18	13	...
,, ,, drowned	37	25	...	12
Total ...	355	364	80	71

(Signed) G. E. CHALK,
Coroner of Bombay.

2nd April 1911.

(True copy.)

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 22nd May 1911.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Statement showing the Offences for which persons of the age of 14 years and under were placed before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, during the year 1910.

Serial No.	Offences.	Number of persons arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Result of persons convicted.						Remarks.
					Sent to David Sassoon Reformatory.	Imprisoned.	Flogged.	Fined.	Bound over to be of good behaviour.	Admonished and discharged.	
1	Theft	126	117	9	28	14	66	5	4	...	
2	House-breaking and theft...	23	19	4	3	1	13	1	...	1	
3	Robbery and Abetment ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
4	Criminal Breach of Trust ...	5	5	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	
5	Voluntarily Causing Grievous hurt.	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
6	House-trespass	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
7	Cheating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Public Land Conveyance Act.	287	287	...	...	...	...	276	...	11	
9	Gambling	53	53	...	...	...	29	15	...	9	
10	Possession of Stolen Property.	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
11	Cruelty to Animals ...	39	39	...	...	...	...	38	...	1	
12	Begging for Alms	64	62	2	...	41	2	...	...	19	
13	Drunkenness	12	12	...	...	...	1	8	...	3	
14	Indecent Behaviour ...	8	8	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	
15	Obstruction by Squatters ...	140	136	4	...	...	...	115	...	21	
16	Letting off Fireworks ...	9	7	2	...	...	...	6	...	1	
17	Prostitution	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
18	Offences against Government Stamps.	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
19	Other offences under Police Act.	114	112	2	...	...	...	99	...	13	
	Total ...	889	864	25	34	58	115	569	5	83	

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 22nd May 1911.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Statement of Inquests held on the corpses of Parsees during the year 1910.

Serial No.	Name of Deceased.	Hour and day of death.	Hour and day of Report of death to Police.	Hour and day of Report to Coroner.	Hour and day of Commencement of Inquest.	Hour and day of orders for disposal of body.
1	Kaikhushru Hormasji Wadia.	11 A. M., 15th January 1910.	11-15 A. M., 15th January 1910.	1-20 P. M., 15th January 1910.	2 P. M., 15th January 1910.	2-30 P. M., 15th January 1910.
2	Jamshetji Rustomji Postwalla.	8-30 P. M., 16th March 1910.	10-25 P. M., 16th March 1910.	11-15 P. M., 16th March 1910.	9 A. M., 17th March 1910.	9-25 A. M., 17th March 1910.
3	Ardesir Kikaji	9 A. M., 11th April 1910.	9 A. M., 11th April 1910.	10 A. M., 11th April 1910.	12 Noon, 11th April 1910.	1 P. M., 11th April 1910.
4	Phirozsha Framji Pavri ...	12-30 Noon, 25th April 1910.	2 P. M., 25th April 1910.	2-30 P. M., 25th April 1910.	7 P. M., 25th April 1910.	8 P. M., 25th April 1910.
5	Dinbai	9 A. M., 11th June 1910.	9 A. M., 11th June 1910.	2 P. M., 11th June 1910.	4-30 P. M., 11th June 1910.	5-15 P. M., 11th June 1910.
6	Maneckji Jamshetji Chandana.	9 A. M., 12th July 1910.	9 A. M., 12th July 1910.	12-30 Noon, 12th July 1910.	2-30 P. M., 12th July 1910.	3-15 P. M., 12th July 1910.
7	Shirinbai Phirozshah ...	Hour not known, 25th August 1910.	10 A. M., 26th August 1910.	2 P. M., 26th August 1910.	2-30 P. M., 26th August 1910.	3 P. M., 26th August 1910.
8	Merwanji Pestonji Billimoria.	3 A. M., 26th September 1910.	3 A. M., 26th September 1910.	10 A. M., 26th September 1910.	11-15 A. M., 26th September 1910.	12 Noon, 26th September 1910.
9	Bomanji Pestonji Panthaki .	9-30 P. M., 25th October 1910.	12 Mid-night, 25th October 1910.	9 A. M., 26th October 1910.	10-30 A. M., 26th October 1910.	11 A. M., 26th October 1910.
10	Dhanjisha Shapurji Mulla ...	8 P. M., 28th October 1910.	8 P. M., 28th October 1910.	7 A. M. 29th October 1910.	9 A. M., 29th October 1910.	10-30 A. M., 29th October 1910.
11	Cowasji Dhanji Divecha ...	8 A. M., 6th November 1910.	8 A. M., 6th November 1910.	10 A. M., 6th November 1910.	3 P. M., 6th November 1910.	4 P. M., 6th November 1910.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 22nd May 1911.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

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A SUPPLEMENT TO THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE POLICE OF THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1910.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

A review of the reforms in Police Administration which have been effected as a result of the orders of the Government of India on the Report of the Police Commission.

Serial No.	Nature of Reform effected.	Authority for the Reform.	Remarks.
1	Discontinuance of deductions from the pay of constables on account of kit, etc.	Bombay Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4822, dated 20th September 1905.	*Vide* paragraph 16 of Government of India's Resolution No 248—259 of 21st March 1905.
2	Abolition of superannuation fund deduction from the pay of the Bombay City Police drawing Rs. 20 and under and grant of increased house-rent allowance to the Native Constabulary pending provision of Government quarters for them.	Government of India's letter No. 123 of 7th February 1907, cited in Bombay Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 1151 of 22nd February 1907.	Government of India's Resolution No. 248—259, dated 21st March 1905, so far as the superannuation fund deductions are concerned.
3	Increase of pay of Havaldars and Constables of the Bombay City Police from 1st April 1908.	Financial Department telegram No. 102-M. of 21st May 1908, copy of which was sent to this office under endorsement No. 2752 of 23rd May 1908, Judicial Department, and Government of India, Home Department, No. 1004 of 27th October 1909, paragraph I, forwarded under Bombay Government, Judicial Department, endorsement No. 6408 of 16th November 1909.	This has been sanctioned in advance of the general scheme for the re-organization of the Bombay City Police.
4	Grant of temporary allowance of 20 and 25 per cent. of pay to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Bombay City Police.	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 3422, dated 15th August 1908, and paragraph 1 of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 1004 of 27th October 1909.	This has been sanctioned pending the introduction of the scheme for the re-organization of the Bombay City Police which *inter alia* provides for the increase of pay of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.
5	Improvement of the lower grades of the Criminal Investigation Branch of the Bombay City Police.	Government of India's telegram No. 386 of 16th April 1909, cited in Bombay Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2708 of 10th May 1909.	This has been sanctioned in advance of the general scheme for the re-organization of the Bombay City Police.
6	Creation of the appointment of Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D.	Government of India's No. 455 of 11th May 1909, cited in Bombay Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 3253, dated 8th June 1909.	This has been sanctioned in connection with the re-organization of the superior grades of the Police in the Bombay Presidency.
7	Tentative introduction into three areas of the new Divisional organization for the investigation of crime.	Government of India's No. 95, dated 2nd/4th of February 1910, cited in Bombay Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 1946-A. of 4th April 1910 and Government of India's No. 532 of 10th June 1910, cited in Bombay Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 3626, dated 29th June 1910.	This has been sanctioned as an experimental measure in advance of the general scheme for the re-organization which *inter alia* provides for 15 such stations.

N. B.—The final report regarding the general scheme for the re-organization of the Bombay City Police, which is more or less based on the recommendations of the Police Commission and the Morison Committee appointed in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4601 of 1st September 1909, has been submitted to Government under this office No. 7772—114 of 16th July 1910.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 2nd June 1911.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

Annual and Periodical Reports.

Review of the working of the police in the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1910.

No. 4432.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st July 1911.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 4676—7, dated the 22nd May 1911—Submitting the Annual Police Report for the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1910.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 4677—7, dated the 22nd May 1911.

RESOLUTION.—The total number of cases, cognisable and non-cognisable, dealt with by the police and the Magistrates during 1910 was nearly the same as in the previous year; but there was a marked increase in serious crime, including both offences against the person and offences against property. There were 31 cases of murder or attempt to murder as against only 16 in 1909; and cases of grievous hurt numbered 122 compared with 92 in 1909. Similarly, there were 879 cases of house-breaking as against 576 in 1909, many of these having been committed by a large gang of professional thieves, Bhamptas by caste, whom the police have now run to earth. In the recovery of stolen property the police appear to have been very successful. A noticeable feature of the returns is that only 232 complaints are classed as made under a misapprehension of law or fact as against 749 in 1909: this justifies the conclusion that the registration of crime has much improved. And to this improvement in registration the Governor in Council is ready, as explained in the remarks on last year's report, to attribute the high proportion of undetected cases.

2. There were fewer street accidents than in 1909, but the number of persons killed (48) was the same. The Governor in Council regrets to observe that the number of persons killed by motor cars was 12, compared with only 5 in 1909; the strictest vigilance is evidently necessary on the part of the police, to prevent rash driving.

3. The complete scheme for the re-organisation of the police force has not yet been sanctioned; but, as a preliminary, three new sub-divisional police stations, managed as far as possible on the system of the London police stations, have been established in Colába, Nágpáda and Agripáda. In these the prompt registration and investigation of all complaints is secured, and a close supervision is maintained over each case in all its stages. The experiment is reported to be a complete success, and the remaining twelve stations will now be established as funds permit. The institution of a daily *Police Gazette*, in place of the old system of circulating crime reports, is another important improvement.

4. Method and order are now being introduced into the Criminal Investigation Department, and the unusually large amount of work with which it had to deal during the year was well performed. The returns of the finger-print bureau show that out of 4,338 impressions received for identification, previous convictions were traced in no less than 1,342 cases. The Governor in Council agrees with the Commissioner of Police that this indicates the existence of a considerable resident criminal population and the necessity for pressing for deterrent sentences in the case of old offenders.

5. The discipline of the force is reported to have improved, and the Governor in Council trusts that when most of the undesirable members of the force have been weeded out there will be less necessity for frequent departmental punishments. The health of the men was good on the whole, the average daily number on the sick list being less than in either of the two preceding years.

6. The year was an unusually heavy one for the Bombay city police, both in respect of the volume of ordinary crime and also on account of the exceptional duties enumerated in the report. In addition, the introduction of reforms in

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several directions called for the constant attention and supervision of the superior officers. All these heavy duties were well performed, and the Governor in Council desires to congratulate Mr. Edwardes and the force under his charge on a year's good work and on the further improvement made in efficiency.

(Signed) K. W. BARLEE,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay,
The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
The Compiler of the General Administration Report,
The Superintendent, Government Central Press (for publication in the *Bombay Government Gazette*),
The General Department,
The Government of India,
The Secretary of State for India. } by letter.